

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 18.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 382.

## CONDITIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY,  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HARTFORD, CONN.  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE  
CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION,

AND  
PRINTED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD,  
Six Rods South of the State House.

Price Two Dollars a year, if paid within 3 months  
of the time of subscribing; if not, an addition of 50  
cents will be charged.—Postage to be paid by Subscribers.

A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be  
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copies.

All subscriptions are understood to be made for one  
year, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary  
at the time of subscribing.

No paper will be discontinued except at the option  
of the Publisher, until notice is given, and arrears  
paid.

All letters on subjects connected with the paper,  
should be addressed to Philemon Canfield, Post Paid.  
We intend to adhere strictly to the above Conditions.

From the New-York Observer.

We have again the pleasure of laying before  
our readers our annual record of the  
progress of benevolent effort in our country.  
It will be seen that three Societies have celebrated  
their first anniversaries here during the  
present week, while those of longer standing  
have been making noble progress.

The receipts of the American Bible have  
increased from \$75,879 93 to \$143,184 33  
(more than the receipts of the two preceding  
years); and the number of books issued is 200,  
122, being an increase over the issues of the  
preceding year, of 65,515.

The receipts of the Home Missionary Society  
during the year amount to \$26,977 31—being  
\$6,198 03 more than those of the year  
preceding; and the number of its missionaries  
and agents has been increased from 201 to  
304.

The Report of the American Tract Society  
exhibits an increase in its receipts, of more  
than \$15,000—the whole amount being \$60,  
153 98; while the number of Tracts printed  
has increased to 6,268,000, being a gain of 1,  
249,000.

To give our readers early and adequate information  
of the proceedings of the week, we have  
been at the labour of writing out copious  
abstracts of six of the Reports. They will be  
found full of interesting matter—of facts and  
views, which, while they furnish every encourage-  
ment to benevolent exertion that the reason-  
able Christian can ask, will make the  
pressing need of his entire self-devotion to the  
cause of his Master, in some one or more of  
the various departments of labour in which his  
brethren here are engaged, more strikingly ap-  
parent than every. They should be not only  
read, but pondered.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society celebrated its anniversary on  
Thursday morning. It was a meeting of great  
interest, and, as will be seen by what follows,  
one that must long be remembered.

The public meeting was held at the Wall-  
street church, Richard Varick, Esq. President,  
in the chair. The exercises were commenced  
by reading the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah.

Letters were read from several Vice Presi-  
dents of the Society, among whom were Gov.  
Smith, of Connecticut, John Quincy Adams,  
and Major Nourse, of Washington, apologizing  
for absence. After a few remarks by the vener-  
able President, the reports of the Treasurer  
and Secretary were read, the former by John  
Adams, Esq., and the latter by the Rev. Mr.  
Brigham, Corresponding Secretary. The fol-  
lowing resolutions were then offered and adopted:

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Muhlenburgh, of  
Flushing, seconded by Hon. G. Bliss, of  
Springfield, Mass.,

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of  
which has been read, be published and circu-  
lated under the direction of the Managers.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Sanford, of this  
city, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Winter,

Resolved, That the religious aspect of the  
present age compared with preceding ages,  
particularly as regards the diffusion of the Sa-  
cred Scriptures, calls for the gratitude and re-  
newed faithfulness of all the friends of reveal-  
ed truth.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Temple, late  
from Malta, seconded by Judge Woodworth,

Resolved, That the free circulation of the  
Scriptures among all classes of a community is  
calculated to preserve civil and religious liberty,  
as well as to sanctify and save the souls of men.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Cushman, of Phila-  
delphia, seconded by G. Perdicari, of the  
Mount Pleasant School,

Resolved, That the co-operation of differ-  
ent denominations of Christians in the distribu-  
tion of the Bible without note or comment, has  
a happy tendency to allay party feeling and to  
strengthen the cause of evangelical religion.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Patton of this  
city, seconded by the Rev. President Brown,  
of Jefferson College, Pa.,

Resolved, That the wants of our own coun-  
try, and the opening prospects abroad, call for  
increased activity on the part of Auxiliary So-  
cieties.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Milnor, of this  
city, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of  
Boston.

Resolved, That this Society feel deeply  
thankful to Almighty God, that he has excited  
in the hearts of so many of the conductors of  
its auxiliaries, the generous determination to  
explore the wants of the destitute, within their  
several regions of operation, and to supply them.

Resolved, That this Society, with a humble  
reliance on Divine aid, will endeavour to sup-  
ply all the destitute families of the United  
States, with the Holy Scriptures, that may be  
willing to purchase or receive them, within  
the space of two years, provided means be fur-  
nished by its Auxiliaries and benevolent indi-  
viduals in season to enable the Board of Man-  
agers to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That with the full purpose of ac-  
complishing by the blessing of God, this most  
necessary and important work, it be earnestly  
recommended to ministers of the Gospel, and  
laymen of every denomination, in places where  
no Auxiliary Society has yet been formed, or  
where they have relaxed their efforts, to take  
immediate measures for carrying into effect  
the general distribution of the Scriptures in  
their respective neighbourhoods.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs.  
Muhlenburgh, Stanford, Temple, Cushman,  
Patton, Milnor and Beecher.

## AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the American  
Tract Society was held in the Presbyterian  
Church in Wall-street, on Wednesday, May  
13th, at ten o'clock, A. M. The President of  
the Society, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. took the  
chair, supported by Col. Richard Varick, and  
Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer. The meeting  
was opened with prayer by Rev. James  
Richards, D. D. Professor in the Theological  
Seminary at Auburn. The President delivered  
a very appropriate introductory address. The  
Treasurer, Mr. Moses Allen, then read  
the Report of the Committee who audited his  
accounts, and the Annual Report was read by  
Mr. Hallock, the Corresponding Secretary.

The following resolutions were then pre-  
sented and unanimously adopted, viz:

On motion of Rev. Eli Baldwin, of the Re-  
formed Dutch Church, New-York, seconded  
by John Tappan, Esq. of Boston,

Resolved, That the report now read be  
adopted and published under the direction of  
the Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. Jonathan Going, of the  
Baptist Church, Worcester, Mass. seconded  
by Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, of the Reform-  
ed Dutch Church, Schenectady, N. Y.,

Resolved, That the extensive co-operation  
which has been given to this Society by evan-  
gelical Christians of different names throughout  
our country, and the signal success which has  
attended all its operations, call for unfeigned  
gratitude to God, and a humble and prayerful  
reliance on him for the continuance of his  
blessing.

On motion of Rev. E. Cornelius, Secretary  
of the American Education Society, seconded  
by Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D. of the  
Baptist Church, President of Brown Universi-  
ty, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That this meeting express their  
thanks to God for the efforts made by this So-  
ciety the past year in the Valley of the Missis-  
sippi, and for the cordial co-operation which  
has been given by the friends of the cause  
there; and that we recognize the obligation,  
and feel great encouragement, to continue  
these exertions, in dependence on divine aid,  
till the wants of that interesting portion of our  
country shall be fully supplied.

On motion of Rev. Daniel Clark, of the  
Congregational Church, Bennington, Vt. seconded  
by the Rev. Mr. Beman, of the Pres-  
byterian Church, Troy, N. Y.,

Resolved, That this meeting have learned  
with great pleasure, the systematic efforts  
making in the city of New-York and else-  
where, steadily to convey some portion of the  
Gospel in the form of Tracts, to every family  
which is willing to receive them; and that it is  
very desirable a similar plan of operations  
should be immediately adopted throughout the  
entire population of the United States.

On motion of Rev. Elon Galusha, of the  
Baptist Church, Whitesborough, N. Y. seconded  
by the Rev. Daniel Temple, missionary  
from Malta,

Resolved, That this meeting rejoice, that  
some aid has been extended the past year by  
this Society to the suffering Greeks and the  
millions of perishing Heathen, and we pray  
God to enable the Society greatly to extend  
this branch of its operations.

On motion of the Rev. Benjamin Mortimer,  
of the Moravian Church, New-York, seconded  
by Rev. George Boyd, of the Episcopal  
Church, Philadelphia,

Resolved, That this meeting rejoice in the  
friendly relations sustained by this Society to  
kindred institutions in this and foreign lands;  
and in the success which has attended their ef-  
forts, especially those of the Religious Tract  
Society in London.

On motion of Dr. John Stearns, seconded  
by Mr. Thomas Stokes, Officers of the Society  
for the year ensuing were elected.

The house was full. The meeting was ad-  
dressed by Rev. Messrs. Baldwin, Going, Cor-  
nelius, Clark, Beman, Galusha and Temple, in  
a very impressive and evangelical manner, all  
urging the Society to press onward in its im-  
portant work, with prayer and confidence in  
God for a blessing. The Rev. Mr. Cornel-

ius, who had just arrived in this city from the  
Valley of the Mississippi, stated the most en-  
couraging facts relative to the great usefulness  
of the Society's publications there, the cordial-  
ity with which its Agents and efforts are wel-  
comed, and the almost boundless destitutions  
which yet remain to be supplied. Great num-  
bers of the audience were frequently in tears,  
and a universal feeling seemed to pervade the  
meeting in favour of redoubled efforts for the  
cause.

## AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Annual meeting of this Society was  
held in the Wall-street Church, on Wednesday  
evening, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of  
Albany, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev.  
Dr. Phillips, of this city, the Treasurer's ac-  
count was read by Knowles Taylor, Esq., and  
the Report of the Executive Committee by  
the Rev. A. Peters, Corresponding Secretary.  
After which, on motion of the Hon. Charles  
Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt. seconded by Judge  
Woodworth,

Resolved, That the report now read be ac-  
cepted and printed by the Executive Commit-  
tee.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Codman, of  
Dorchester, Mass. seconded by the Rev. Elias  
Cornelius, Secretary of the American Educa-  
tion Society,

Resolved, That this Society regard with  
gratitude to God, the success which has at-  
tended the labours of its missionaries, not only  
in the establishment of churches and the  
conversion of souls, but in its influence upon  
other kindred enterprises of benevolence.

On motion of the Rev. J. Van Vechten,  
seconded by the Rev. Dr. Matthews of this  
city,

Resolved, That the unequal distribution of  
ministerial labour in the United States, calls  
for the united co-operation of Christians in  
the older States, to supply the comparatively  
destitute States and Territories of the South  
and West, with the preached Gospel.

On motion of the Rev. Professor Hodge, of  
the Princeton Theological Seminary, seconded  
by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston,

Resolved, That the cause of Home Mis-  
sions in this country commends itself to the  
patronage and prayers of all good men in  
view of the claims of the world upon Ameri-  
can Christians.

The resolutions were supported by address-  
es from most of the movers and seconders.

## AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of this Society was  
held in the Wall-street Church on Monday  
evening, F. Markoe, Esq. in the chair. The  
Report was read by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt,  
Corresponding Secretary and General Agent.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr.  
Matthews of this city; the Rev. Mr. Linsley,  
of Hartford, Conn.; and the Rev. Mr.  
M'Ilvaine, of Brooklyn.

A collection amounting to about \$120, was  
taken up for the funds of the Society.

## AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of this Society was cele-  
brated at the Bowery Church on Wednesday  
evening, Mr. D. L. Dodge, of this city, in  
the chair. The Report having been read by  
William Ladd, Esq., Corresponding Secretary,  
on motion of the Rev. Mr. Colton, seconded  
by the Rev. Mr. Frazer, it was

Resolved, That the Report just read, be  
accepted, and published in the "Harbinger  
of Peace."

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Mead, of  
Brunswick, Me., seconded by the Rev. Mr.  
Temple, missionary, late from Malta,

Resolved, That we hail with peculiar joy the  
increased influence of Gospel principles, as the  
only pledge of the ultimate prevalence of peace  
on earth.

On motion of the Rev. E. W. Baldwin,  
seconded by Rev. Mr. Beman, of Troy,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society  
be rendered to the Auxiliary Societies, to min-  
isters of the Gospel, and to other individuals,  
who have aided our operations during the past  
year.

The meeting was addressed by all the above  
named gentlemen.

## NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The anniversaries of this Society are among  
the most striking and beautiful that are wit-  
nessed in our country. That of this year was  
celebrated on Tuesday, at the Castle Garden.  
It is thought that a greater number both of  
children and spectators were assembled, than  
on any previous anniversary. The exercises  
were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Dr.  
De Witt; after which short addresses were  
made by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, and the Rev.  
President of the Society, Dr. Milnor. The  
children united in singing hymns written for  
the occasion, and the exercises were closed by  
prayer and a benediction by the President.

The children then left the place with their  
teachers as they came, each school with an  
appropriate banner.

## GENERAL SABBATH UNION.

The first annual meeting of the General Union  
for Promoting the Observance of the  
Christian Sabbath, was held on Tuesday morn-  
ing, in the Methodist Church, John-street, Hon.  
S. M. Hopkins, of Albany, in the chair. It

was one of the most interesting meetings of  
the week. The report was read by the Rev.  
Mr. Bruen. Several resolutions expressing  
the views and purposes of the Union were  
adopted.

## EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian  
Branch of the American Education Society,  
was held in the Wall-street Church, on Thurs-  
day evening.

## NEW-YORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A public meeting of this Society was held  
on Tuesday evening in the Brick Church,  
Beekman-street, John Watts, M. D. one of  
the Vice Presidents, in the chair.

After a short address by the Rev. Mr. Hew-  
it, explaining the objects of the meeting, Hugh  
Maxwell, Esq. District Attorney for this city,  
offered the first of the resolutions below, which  
he supported in a very powerful and eloquent  
address. Having been brought, he said, in the  
discharge of his official duties, into constant  
connexion with the courts, he was prepared  
to say, that the number of complaints pre-  
sented in the city for criminal offences, was not  
less than 5,000 per annum; three-fourths of  
which had their origin in intemperance. The  
number of parties was of course 10,000.  
There were on an average six witnesses to  
each case; 30,000 in all; more than half of  
whom were under the influence of intoxica-  
ting liquors, at the time the occurrences took  
place, concerning which they were called to  
testify. He had assisted in twenty trials for  
murder, and was satisfied that every one of  
the perpetrators committed their crimes un-  
der the influence of intoxication.

The meeting was then addressed, in a man-  
ner that kept up a deep interest in the subject,  
by Daniel Frost, Jun. Esq. of Canterbury,  
Conn., Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Boston, Rev.  
Mr. M'Ilvaine, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr.  
Hewit, of Fairfield, Conn.

The following resolutions were adopted by  
the meeting. We commend them to the seri-  
ous attention of every reader.

Whereas, it has become evident from the  
concurrent testimony of judicial officers, magis-  
trates, civilians, physicians, and intelligent citi-  
zens generally, who have made themselves  
acquainted with the subject, that the use of  
intoxicating liquors is the occasion of almost  
all the flagrant crimes, and to a most alarming  
extent, of the immoralities, the pauperism,  
disease, and premature deaths, so multi-  
plied throughout our country, therefore,

That the high obligations of humanity and  
religion, solemnly enjoin it upon all temper-  
ate persons, in common with those occupying  
civil and ecclesiastical stations, to aid by the  
decided influence of their example and their  
testimony, in doing away the source of these  
destructive evils, and promoting a total and  
universal abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That the efforts hitherto made  
for the promotion of temperance,—by expos-  
ing the guilt, degradation, and ruin of those  
who drink to excess, the manifold injuries  
brought by them upon their families, and up-  
on society, and the natural and ordinary pro-  
gress from moderate to excessive drinking; and  
by inculcating the practice, and exhibiting the  
benefits of total abstinence from the use of  
ardent spirits,—have been crowned with such  
signal success as to demand our devout and  
grateful acknowledgments to the Author of all  
good, and abundantly to justify the hopes and  
encourage the co-operation of all the temper-  
ate, the humane, the benevolent,—of all who  
desire the present and future well-being of  
themselves and their fellow men, that this  
mighty reformation may through the divine fa-  
vour be carried forward with increasing en-  
ergy, and speedily become triumphant and uni-  
versal.

Resolved, That the American Society for  
the promotion of Temperance, by which the  
present wide spread exertions in this cause  
were originated, and are still extensively di-  
rected and sustained, merits the gratitude, the  
confidence, and the patronage of the nation.

GREECE.—The following letter, written in  
the French language, has been received by the  
Ladies' Greek Committee of the city of New-  
York, from the Directress of the American  
Hospital at Poros:—

LADIES.—The gratitude which the Greeks  
feel towards the philanthropic and virtuous na-  
tion of America, makes it the pleasing duty of  
a Grecian Mother to reply to the letters which  
the Ladies of America have done them the  
honor to address to them. Adding her thanks  
to the most lively acknowledgments of the  
whole nation, she dares hope and promise you,  
Ladies, that the sensibility and consolations  
which you have bestowed upon the unfortunate,  
will be forever indelibly engraven upon their  
hearts, and that the example of a nation so glo-  
rious, will incite them to imitate your virtues,  
and to the attainment of that noble liberty to  
which they aspire. Accept, again, my most  
tender acknowledgments, and excuse my defi-  
ciencies in a language with which I am not  
sufficiently familiar to express all that my heart  
feels to be due to your merits.

I am, Ladies, with the most profound respect,  
Your very obedient servant,  
Directress of the Am. Hospital at Poros,  
ROSALIE GREFOFARI.

The following correspondence has been present-  
ed, with a desire that it might be inserted in the  
Christian Secretary. As Mr. Goodwin is well  
known in this state, we presume the publication of  
these interesting documents will be pleasing to many.  
And we earnestly desire, that when circum-  
stances in the providence of God, renders necessary  
the separation of a pastor from the people of his  
charge, the same cordiality and good feeling may  
prevail, which is expressed in the following com-  
munications.

To Reverend Jonathan Goodwin.

DEAR SIR,—The members of the Baptist  
Society of the town of Mansfield, feeling a  
lively interest in your future welfare, and also  
feeling it incumbent on them to manifest their  
respect for you at this particular crisis of your  
life, have appointed a special committee to  
wait on you and offer you their best wishes that  
health, prosperity and happiness, may attend  
you through subsequent life. And now, dear  
sir, in performing this act of an affectionate  
people towards you, we are led to reflect upon  
the various vicissitudes of life through which  
you and we have passed, since you came from a  
neighbouring town to reside among us. Your  
joys have been our joys, and your sorrows have  
been ours. As considerable numbers of our  
Fathers and Mothers have gone the way of all  
the earth, while others have gone to distant re-  
gions—Youth have risen to manhood, and  
strangers have come among us to take the place  
of some of those who have gone out from  
us. When you removed to this place, we ho-  
ped that your stay would be long and your use-  
fulness great, and our expectations have been  
fully realized. But, dear sir, it appears that  
by the providence of God, you are now direct-  
ed to seek a habitation in some other part of  
the land. Permit us to contrast your present  
situation with what it was when you first came  
among us—and to offer a word of condolence,  
in view of the trials and sorrows through which  
you have been called to pass. Then you had  
a venerable father to counsel you—you were in  
full vigor of manhood, with an amiable com-  
panion to share with you your joys and sorrows  
—your children young, healthy and sprightly,  
whose cheerful countenances gladdened your  
heart when you went out, and when you came  
in.

Now your venerable Father is no more—the  
partner of your youth, the wife of your bosom  
and the mother of your children, now lies  
mouldering back to dust. A part of your chil-  
dren are dead—others have taken their station  
among the families of men, while some are yet  
with you; and grand-children, also without fa-  
ther or mother, will thus lose the love of your  
presence and direction. Again the companion of  
your advanced years, the solace of your declin-  
ing life as we had hoped, is taken from you in  
a trying moment of time. In advanced life  
you are going out single-handed into the world,  
to seek a dwelling-place among the families of  
the earth. And now, dear sir, since it must  
be so, since friends and kindred must part, we  
ought not to complain—it is the will of Him  
who ruleth in the heavens, and directeth the  
destinies and affairs of men. There is a proba-  
bility that you may yet do much good in other  
places, and we sincerely hope that you may be  
the instrument in the hand of the Lord of glad-  
dening the hearts of many in other places, as  
you have already in Mansfield. We would di-  
rect you to that all-wise being to whom you  
have so often and so forcibly directed us, for  
comfort and consolation. We hope and trust  
that you will be supported through future life  
by the God of Israel, until he shall see fit to  
remove you from earth to Heaven.

Accept sir, the best wishes of an affection-  
ate people for your health, prosperity and hap-  
piness.

DANIEL MOULTON,  
RALPH STORRS,  
JOHN MARTIN,  
Mansfield, April 13, 1829.

To the Baptist Society in Mansfield.

GENTLEMEN.—It is with sentiments of grati-  
tude and affectionate regard, that I hereby ac-  
knowledge the reception of your kind address  
at this important crisis, by the hand of your  
committee.

And now, dear friends, I count myself happy  
in that after having laboured so long in your  
service, under so many embarrassments, sur-  
rounded with so many temptations, and possess-  
ed with so many imperfections, that I have so  
many testimonies of not only having gained,  
but also of having retained your good will,  
confidence and high esteem.

I now feel it my duty, and I gladly embrace  
the present opportunity, to express the heart-  
felt gratitude which warms my bosom, in view  
of all the kind offices which I have received at  
your hand at all times, but especially in the  
times of our affliction and distress, during the  
whole time which we have been among you.

I thank you for your good wishes for my fu-  
ture welfare, and for my success in the Gospel  
field; and I fondly hope that I shall share an  
interest in your prayers, for a great while to  
come.

As it was the best good of your community  
which induced me to come among you, so also  
it is for the promotion of that same good that I  
am now leaving you. Bearing away those sen-  
timents of affection and love which I hope to  
carry with me to the grave.

I am also happy in that I have so many tes-  
timonies of the divine favour, both in my com-  
ing in, and in my going out. Among the to-



kens of the divine favour is the circumstance of the coming of Elder Asa Brunson, together with the cordial reception of him both by the church and society. O may his coming be like the coming of Titus—and the fruit of his labours be the ingathering of souls.

Wishing you grace, mercy and peace through Lord Jesus Christ, I subscribe myself your affectionate friend and ever well wisher.

JONATHAN GOODWIN.

Mansfield, April 25, 1829.

The Baptist Church in Mansfield, to Elder Jonathan Goodwin.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—While with feelings of regret we have received and accepted your resignation, it gives us pleasure to express to you our unfeigned gratitude for twenty years faithful labour with us in the Gospel ministry—nor has length of time lessened our esteem for, or weakened our attachment to you.

We are not insensible, dear sir, that it has been our envy not to have for our Pastor one "not a whit behind the chiefest of" his brethren in the ministry.

We shall long dwell with a pleasing recollection on the season of your labor with us, and may you share largely in the consolations of that religion you have recommended to us, until, as a shock of corn, fully ripe, you may be gathered to your people and enter into rest.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Church.  
JESSE GURLEY, Clerk.  
Mansfield, April 26, 1829.

To the Editor of the Christian Secretary.

Sir,—It may be gratifying to the friends of brother Staunton S. Burdett, to hear from him by the way of your useful paper. I copy for your insertion, from a letter of his, now lying by me, dated St. Matthews Parish, Orangeburg district, S. Carolina, March 16, 1829, the following pleasing intelligence.

E. A. "Since I wrote you after my arrival here, I have been trying to preach to a Church in this district that gave me a call to become their Pastor before I left here for the North, last Spring. It has pleased my blessed Jesus to bless my poor feeble labours to this people, and I have had the happiness of baptising twenty-three young converts. I baptised eleven at one time. Sixteen were to have been baptised last Lord's day, at a new Meeting House that has been built since I returned from the North, (where there has never been any of the Baptist denomination,) which I am to occupy, a part of the time. The baptism was deferred on account of the storm. There is a great number inquiring the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward.

The Lord has truly rejoiced my poor soul. I have enjoyed many precious seasons since I saw you. O that I could have your society—your presence—that I might tell you much of the goodness of God to me. My time is wholly occupied in trying to preach the Gospel of Christ. I supply three destitute churches, and have a call to two others. Here is a section of country of fifty miles square, over which I travel constantly to preach Christ and him crucified, to its destitute inhabitants. I have baptised some of the Methodists, and expect to baptise more next week. Luther said it took three things to make a good minister—affliction, meditation and prayer. I can truly say that afflictions drove me to the ministry, and O that I could meditate and pray more—that I might become a good minister of Jesus Christ. I think I have been enabled to see the importance of devoting myself wholly to the ministry, and to feel daily my unfitness for the sacred office. But though I can do nothing of myself, yet assisted by my dear Jesus I can do something in the cause of Christ.

S. S. BURDETT.  
P. S. Not having an opportunity to send this letter to the office as soon as I expected, I would just add that I have baptised four more candidates. My health has not been good for several days. May God bless you and yours, my dear brother.

S. S. B.

For the Christian Secretary.  
In the Secretary of the 16th inst. I noticed some remarks regarding the destitute situation of many Churches in this state; and mention was likewise made of the fields in foreign lands, which are white, already to harvest. In reading the article to which I allude, my mind was impressed with a sense of my own ingratitude to the giver of every good and perfect gift.—While I have been surrounded with those mercies and blessings, which make life desirable, the thought that very many are destitute, even of the word of life, has not been productive of that spirit of benevolence, which should characterise every professor of the Christian Religion. And I felt condemned that I had manifested so little interest in the welfare of others; and a desire is now predominant in my breast, that I may exhibit more a spirit of that benevolence, which is so lovely a feature of the Christian Religion.

We judge of the tendency of principles, by the effects produced on those persons who imbibed them. The religion of the Holy Bible, inculcates the most kind and benevolent affections, of which man is susceptible. If we have put on the Lord Jesus Christ, we shall in some way exhibit this to the world, if we walk in the light. But if we exhibit in our conduct a disregard of the principle of benevolence, we give but little evidence of our adoption into the family of Christ.—He who seeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion, how dwelleth the love of God in him? If the professor does no more than others, for the furtherance of the Gospel, and for the relief of his brethren in Christ; if he is inactive in the benevolent operations of the day, and does not even promote the circulation of the Word of God, very faint evidence is given of his adoption into the family of Christ. Although I thus speak, Mr. Editor, better things are hoped of our brethren, even those which accompany salvation. Remember the wants of the Convention.

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MAY 23, 1829.

With much pleasure we are enabled to state, that during several weeks past, the labors of the Rev. William Bentley have been greatly blessed in this city. More than twenty have been baptised; a spirit of harmony and friendly feeling seems to pervade the Church; and we can realize in a good degree the language of the Psalmist, and exclaim—"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is, for brethren to dwell together in unity."

**Astronomical Lectures.** We are gratified to learn that our citizens can have one more opportunity of attendance on Mr. Wilbur's able, interesting and popular Lectures on Astronomy. We understand that his Course will be comprised in six Lectures and delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, for two weeks, commencing next Tuesday evening with the regular Lecture of his Course. His charges are now so very low, and his Apparatus so excellent, that it is economy in all who desire a knowledge of this sublime science to seek it in Mr. W.'s Lecture Room. It being a season of the year when Mechanics are not employed evenings, we trust they will avail themselves of the present opportunity of expanding their minds and warming their hearts.

### CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of this Association, will be held in this city, during the session of the Baptist Convention, in June next.—It is important that all money due for stock, should be paid previous to the meeting of said Association.

Each share of stock entitles the holder to one vote for Directors, who shall be chosen annually; and the vote or votes may be forwarded by proxy, to be used in any meeting for the choice of Directors, who are to consist of nine stockholders.—

As the Rev. Wm. Bentley is to visit some of the Churches in the south-east section of the State, previous to the session of the Convention, it is hoped that those who are in arrears for stock, or for the Christian Secretary in the places he may visit, will improve the opportunity to forward the sums due.

We hope our distant subscribers will excuse us for occupying so considerable a portion of our political department, with the details of our State Legislature. Many of our patrons in the State, not having access to political papers, have requested us to pursue this course. One or two weeks more, and we shall not need thus to apologise.

### STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The publishers of the Connecticut Observer, have very politely favoured us with the following, for publication, which was prepared for their paper of the present week:—

Agreeably to public notice, a Convention of delegates assembled in this city on Wednesday last, from various Temperate Associations, and other bodies, for the purpose of forming a State Temperance society. The following gentlemen were delegated to attend, most of whom were present: [We are compelled to omit the names.]

The Convention met at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Centre Conference Room.

Charles Griswold, Esq. of Lyme, was called to the chair; and the Rev. John Marsh was appointed Secretary.

The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt.

The committee of arrangements presented to the Convention a constitution for a State Temperance Society; which after some discussion, was unanimously adopted. The Convention then proceeded to the choice of the following officers:

#### PRESIDENT.

Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. LL. D.

#### VICE PRESIDENT.

Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D. LL. D.

Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D.

Hon. Roger M. Sherman,

Eli Ives, M. D.

Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq.

William P. Green, Esq.

Elisha Stearns, Esq.

Gen. Stephen F. Palmer.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D.

Rev. Prof. C. A. Goodrich,

Seth Terry, Esq.

Rev. Benjamin M. Hill,

Rev. Joel H. Linsley,

Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq.

Rev. John Marsh, Secretary, pro tem.\*

Francis Parsons, Esq. Treasurer.

At half past seven the Convention proceeded to the Centre Church, where a large and respectable assembly were convened. The meeting was opened by reading the minutes of the Convention, and by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marsh. In a speech of much eloquence and force, Mr. McCurdy, of Lyme, a member of the House of Representatives, presented to view the benevolent and amazingly important objects of this new State Society; and called upon rulers and ruled to give it their immediate, decided and firm support. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, General Agent of the American Temperance Society. Mr. H. gave a history of alcohol or distilled spirit; traced it to an Arabian, who discovered it in the 8th century; but a Turk perceiving its mischievous effects, cast it out to his Christian dog.—He shewed its destructive effects upon the an-

imal constitution, and exhibited to view the alcohol mania, which had now for 70 years been raging in our country; its present extent, its waste of property, and time, and health, and life, and domestic peace, and moral sense, and conscience, and soul, until the heart sickened and grieved at his recitals. He then examined the morality of the traffic—a traffic pursued by multitudes of professedly holy men—a traffic, to use his own most powerful language, in "blood and damnation." We think no distiller, no vender of ardent spirit could look at the array of facts brought forward, and hear, as he must have heard in that assembly, of his accountability to God, and continue any longer in his business, with a quiet conscience, in hope of a peaceful death and a happy eternity. We cannot but believe, that a Society formed by so many respectable gentlemen from various parts of the State, under such excited feeling, and with motives the most philanthropic and patriotic, will yet prove a most eminent blessing.

\* As the Secretary is to be a General Agent for the State and to devote his whole time to the business of the Society, the appointment of a permanent Secretary was referred to the Executive Committee, who will endeavor to obtain a suitable person and procure him means of support.

The Rhode-Island Baptist State Convention, held its annual session with the second Baptist Church in Newport, April 8, 1829. More than thirty delegates attended the meeting. By the Report of the Treasurer, it appears that more than \$600 have been received the last year. We have no doubt but the convention will be of utility in our sister state, in furnishing the destitute with the preaching of the word and in awaking the churches to greater activity in the Missionary cause.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Rev. David Benedict, President, Rev. Phares Church, Secretary, Dea. Nathaniel Waterman, Jr. Treasurer, Managers, Rev. Francis Wayland, Jr. D. D. Rev. John C. Welsh, Rev. John Overton Choules, Rev. William Phillips, Rev. Alexis Caswell, Rev. Gideon B. Perry, Rev. Elbridge Gale, Rev. Ray Potter, Mr. Robert Rogers, Mr. Henry Marchant, Mr. William C. Barker, Dea. Enoch French.

The next annual meeting of this body will be held with the first Baptist Church in Providence, on the 2d Wednesday in April, 1830.

### UNION CONFERENCE.

The Baptist Union Conference was held with the Third Baptist Church in Middletown, on the 13th and 14th inst. Fourteen churches were represented by their Delegates. Interesting and soul refreshing accounts were received from a number of the Churches, where the Lord has graciously poured out his spirit, refreshed his children with his divine presence, and brought sinners to bow to the mild sceptre of Emmanuel. And what particularly gives encouragement to the Conferences is the intelligence of some who received their conviction, others their conversion during the exercises of the Conferences. Should not these facts stimulate Christians to exert their influence in establishing Church conferences more extensively—and to a more punctual attendance themselves.

The next Union Conference will be held with the Baptist Church in Southington, on the 17th and 20th of June next.

J. H. MATHER, Clerk.

### DEDICATION.

The Baptist Meeting-house at the Williamantic Falls in Windham, will be dedicated on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Services to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. Rev. John Cookson of Middletown, is expected to preach the sermon. We are requested to say that it will be gratifying to the Church at that place, for as many of our ministering and lay brethren to attend, as conveniently can.

**Christian Fellowship; or the Church Member's Guide.** By J. A. James, A. M. of Birmingham, Eng. Edited by Rev. O. Choules, A. M. Pastor of the Baptist Church, Newport, R. I. Boston, Lincoln & Edwards.

We have perused this work with great interest. No author within our knowledge, has prepared a work so well adapted in every respect, to the wants of the Churches in this country. The Rev. Mr. James holds an exalted station, as regards his zeal and piety, among the Dissenters in England; and we think the work in question will add to his reputation as a Christian author.—The American Editor has shown much judgment, in so preparing this volume for the press, as to obviate all objections which might be urged against it, as not being so well adapted to the American, as to the English Churches.

The Mechanical execution of this work, is unexceptionable; we hope that another edition may soon be needed, to supply the demands.

### NOTICE.

The Board of Managers of the "Connecticut Baptist Education Society," are earnestly requested to meet at the Vestry of the Baptist Meeting house, in Hartford, on Monday, the 8th day of June next, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, President.

May 21st, 1829.

### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, will be held at the vestry of the Baptist Meeting House in this city, on Tuesday, June 9th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

H. STANWOOD, Rec. Sec.

### NOTICE.

THE 6th Annual Meeting of the "Connecticut Baptist Convention," will be held at the Baptist Meeting House, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ALBERT DAY, Secretary.

Hartford, May 15, 1829.

## POLITICAL.

### CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday Morning, May 12.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Rayner.

#### PETITIONS.

Of Elisha B. Strong, (to sell lands) referred to a committee.

Of Master Carpenters of Hartford, for certain privileges; referred to a committee of three.

Of Military Companies in Hartford; for an alteration in the military laws; referred to the committee on military returns.

Of J. E. Ellsworth and others for an act of incorporation; referred to the committee on banks.

Of James Williams and others; referred to a committee of three.

Of Hon. David Dagget and others, that the petition of Simon Baldwin and others for a bank may be granted; referred to the committee on banks.

Of David Butler, for pay for the support of a prisoner released from New Haven jail; referred to the committee on public prosecutions.

Of the city of Norwich, for an alteration in the city charter; referred to a committee on new towns.

Of Leavenworth Bridge Company, to remove their bridge; referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

Of R. M. Sherman and others, for the erection of a county work-house in Fairfield; referred to a joint committee.

Of Edward Chester and others, for an alteration in the military laws; referred to the committee on military returns.

Of John Baldwin and others, for a bank at Windham; referred to the committee on banks.

Of George Danielson and others, for the establishment of a Fire Company; referred to a select committee.

Of Windham and Brooklyn Turnpike Company, for the removal of a turn-pike gate; referred to the committee on roads.

Of Seth Gibson and others, for a new town; referred to the committee on new towns.

Of Elisha Sterling and others, for a bank at Salisbury; referred to the committee on banks.

Of Mayor, &c. of Middletown, for an alteration in the City Charter, that the Mayor hold his office for two years; referred to the committee on new towns.

Of Hebron and Middle Haddam turnpike company, to alter the location of a turnpike gate; referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

Of sundry persons to draw school money where returns had not been made according to law; referred to the committee on the school fund.

Of Russell Brainard, to increase the fare of a ferry; referred to a select committee.

Of Tolland County Bank, for an alteration in the charter; referred to the committee on banks.

Of several persons in the State Prison; referred to the joint committee on the State Prison.

The committee on military returns, reported in part. Report accepted.

The same committee reported in favour of commissioning Aaron Gibbs—accepted.

The Speaker announced the following committees. On *Silk and Hemp*—Messrs. Pitkin, Hemmingsway, Coats, Fairchild, Williams, Wilcox, Robinson, and Moulton.

On the *Judiciary*—Messrs. Church, S. H. Miner, and Kimbrey.

On *Procure Rooms for Committees*—Messrs. Goodwin and Bristol.

On *Banks, &c.*—Messrs. Hall, Hitchcock, Reynolds, Backus, Ferry, Jackson, and Hutchinson.

On the *petition from Hebron*—Messrs. Gurley, Pettibone, and Harris.

On the *petition of W. Woodbridge and others*—Messrs. P. Miner, Foot, and Gallup.

On the *petition of John Hall and others*—Messrs. Gurley, Hull, and Cookstock.

Report of Savings Bank of Middletown, read and laid on the table for the inspection of the members.

Resolutions, for the appointment of committees on public prosecutions; on preventing mischief by dogs; on agriculture and agricultural pursuits; on the tariff; on amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and on divorces—passed.

#### BILLS.

Bill, for an alteration of the act for forming and conducting the military force; read second time.

Mr. Kibbe, who introduced the bill stated its object—to exempt from duty staff and commissioned officers who have been honourably discharged. As the law now is, persons must hold the same commission, or place, in the staff, five years, or different ones eight years, before they can be exempt. Mr. K. thought it rather degrading, after an officer had been honourably discharged, that he should be again enrolled as a private in the militia. He alluded to several instances where persons had been thus enrolled.

Mr. Booth hoped the bill would not pass. It was, he thought, introduced to meet particular cases. Persons were not often compelled to do duty after a discharge from a commission or from the staff. Two are excused from duty when they ought not to be, where one is compelled to perform duty when they ought to be exempted. Should such a bill pass, officers would be petitioning the House for a discharge almost as soon as they were appointed. The present law was salutary, and he hoped the bill would be rejected.

Bill to repeal the act passed last session concerning mills and millers; read once.

Bill, introduced yesterday by Mr. Darling, providing that every town shall be a Probate District; read second time.

Mr. Darling spoke in favor of the bill. Formerly the several counties were probate districts; but it had been the disposition of the people to reduce them of late years, and application to make districts of single towns have been granted to the legislature. The formation of small probate districts has generally been opposed by those only who reside in the centre of the large districts. The expense of travelling to the probate office, the fact that the Judge is often absent, and that persons are obliged sometimes to go from their homes to the office several times before they can find him; the Judge's ignorance frequently of persons in his district; and the fact that business which belongs exclusively to the Judge has been performed by the Clerk during the Judge's absence; were the reasons given by Mr. D. for introducing the present bill.

Bill, by Mr. Foot, in addition to an act to remove nuisances; read once.

Bill from the Senate, in alteration of the act for laying and collecting duties in certain cases therein mentioned; referred, together with an amendment, to a select committee of three.

Bill, introduced by Mr. Hawley yesterday, for the

settlement of estates, to give executors the power to quit claim; read second time, and advocated by Mr. H.

Mr. Ingham excused from the committee on Districting and Mr. Shaler appointed in his place.

#### Afternoon.

The Speaker announced the following committees. On the *Tariff*—Messrs. Judson, Woolsey & Gray. On *public prosecutions*—Messrs. Judson, J. Griswold, Bassett, Osgood, Sanford, Griffin & Hammond.

On *State Prison*—Messrs. T. S. Williams, Darling, Gurley, Bissell, Cleaveland, Miller, Jackson, and G. M. Hyde.

On *amendments to the Constitution of the United States*—Messrs. Judson, Gurley and Church.

On *divorces*—Messrs. Roberts, Wheeldon, Raymond, Taylor, Hinkley, Boardman, Swathell, and Bartlett.

On *Common Schools*—Messrs. J. Griswold, Todd, Wilcox, Olmsted, Judson, Woodruff, Shaler and Glazier.

On *Agriculture and Agricultural Societies*—Messrs. Clark, Barker, Babcock, S. Bradley, Lovell, Garney, Green, and Brigham.

On *bill respecting duties*—Messrs. Barnam, Gurley and Mason.

Resolutions appointing Asa Willey, judge, and J. W. Crawford and Eliphalet Young, associate judges of Tolland county court; also, appointing Asa Willey judge of probate for the district of Ellington; John S. Peters, for the district of Hebron; and Jeremiah Parish for the district of Stafford; passed.

Report of the Savings Bank of Norwich, read and accepted.

#### Wednesday Morning, May 13.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Benedict.

Among the petitions presented this morning were the following:

Of H. Seymour, referred to the judiciary committee.

Of W. S. Stone, W. Buford, and Abigail Brown, prisoners; referred to the committee on the state prison.

Of Jacob Sargeant and others, and of inhabitants of New-London, against hawkers and pedlars; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

Of Mayor, &c. of New-Haven, for an alteration in city charter; referred to the committee on new towns.

Of P. H. Migs, for the incorporation of a Wharf Company; of I. Strong and others, and James Laman and others, for acts of incorporation for Woolen Manufactories; of Ansel Nash and others for the incorporation of an academy; and of James Randall and others for a Bank at Groton; referred to the committee on banks.

Of Collins & Co. against Harwinton and Burlington, for an alteration in town line; of Barkhamsted to be annexed to Hartford county; of New-Preston for a new town, and a remonstrance against the same; of inhabitants of Lyme to be annexed to East-Haddam; of inhabitants of Chatham to be annexed to East-Haddam; referred to the committee on new towns.

Of several persons for divorces; referred to the committee on that subject.

Of Ezra Chappel and others; of Derby Turnpike Company for an alteration in the toll; of Stafford Springs Turnpike Company against Stafford and Tolland, for an alteration in turnpike road of Hartford, New-London and Windham Turnpike Company for an alteration in their charter; of Z. Bradford and others, of an adversary nature, for a turnpike company; of Samuel Penner for the incorporation of a turnpike company; referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

Of inhabitants of New London county, for the removal of the place of holding courts in Norwich, after some remarks from Messrs. Ingham, Huntington, Judson, Griswold, and Storrs, as to the proper committee to which the petition should be referred; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Remonstrance of inhabitants of Norwich against the above petition, referred to the same committee.

Of the town of Middletown, that the courts for Middlesex county, may be held exclusively at Middletown; after a few remarks from Messrs. Ingham, P. Miner and Storrs, laid on the table, to be called up in the afternoon.

Of Charles Shepard and others in behalf of a deaf and dumb person; laid on the table.

Several petitions for the incorporation of Fire Companies; referred to the committee to whom was referred a similar petition yesterday.

Report of the building committee of the State House at New Haven; referred to a joint committee.

Mr. Fairchild, from the committee on Senatorial districts, reported in part. The committee recommended that the State be divided into twenty-one Senatorial Districts, and that each district be allowed one Senator.—That the counties of Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield and Litchfield have each three Senators; and that Windham, Middlesex and Tolland counties have two each.

#### Afternoon.

The Speaker announced the following committees. On the *line between New-York and this State*—Messrs. Reynolds, Burrall, and Durand.

School Commissioners, Auditors, Canvassers, Controller's, and Treasurer's Reports, laid on the table.

Mr. Bronson, from the committee on the petition of T. H. Wilson, reported a bill in favour of repealing the law exempting females from imprisonment; read once.

Bill, introduced yesterday by Mr. Foot, to prevent the removal of nuisances, read the second time.

Bill, by Mr. Bronson, being an addition to the act concerning fences, that a four rail fence or any fence of that height, shall answer the law; read once.

Bill, introduced by Mr. Burrall, for the repeal of the 5th section of the Sabbath law, which section prohibits the serving of any process from the setting of the sun on Saturday night to 12 o'clock on Sunday night, read a second time.



triding. Mr. M. spoke of the multitude of offices which the passage of this bill would make, though he would impute nothing to the motives of its advocates. If the bill passes there would be more appeals from the decision of the probate judge, and lawyers would have a fruitful harvest. The gentleman from Woodbridge had alluded to the practice of a certain judge bridging his business with the clerk—never heard of in any practice—would not doubt the assertion, however, coming, as it does, from so respectable a source, such conduct was high crime, and the officer should be removed.

Mr. Judson was not convinced from the arguments of the gentleman from Litchfield, that the bill would be beneficial. He knew that person in large towns would oppose it, for they wished their own towns to be a centre around which smaller ones shall revolve. The passage of the bill was of importance to the constituents, and on that account he should vote for it. There are men in every town equally competent with those who have held, or now hold, the office. He presumed the gentleman from Litchfield could name ten or twenty men in his own town equally competent with the person who now holds the office in that district. As to appeals, they were no office in that district. In large districts, more frequent from small than from large districts, he should be not only for making each town a district, but for having the towns elect the judges, and not burden the legislature with the appointments. He should vote for the bill as it is, but would have preferred that it should have been so framed as to give the towns this privilege.

Mr. Sterling was opposed to the bill, though not prepared to make an argument. He moved that the first section be stricken out.

Mr. Marks hoped the section would not be stricken out. It was a republican measure.

Mr. Smith was opposed to striking out. He would rather make the district as large as counties, than as small as towns—not but that each town would have men capable of performing the duties, but no man was capable of performing the duties with so small a compensation.

The town which he represents has been for five years a probate district, and there had been more trouble during that time, than for many years previous.

Mr. Shaler spoke of the expense of travelling, &c. and was opposed to striking out.

Mr. Boardman had hoped that this subject would not be again brought before the legislature. He thought it strange that any man should talk of interest among the members who opposed this bill. He had hoped that after former unsuccessful attempts to had hoped that the subject would not again be brought before the legislature. He thought it strange that any gentleman should call in question the motives of members for opposing such a bill—it was an unfair method of argument. If disposed, they could resort upon its friends. He believed that the districts were, many of them at least, too small: spoke of the importance of the office, and the danger of having incompetent men to discharge its duties. He did not believe that it was generally more expensive for people who reside at a distance from the probate office to get their business done, than for those who lived nearer. He hoped a majority of the members would be opposed to the bill.

Mr. Wilcox hoped the section would not be stricken out. Rhode Island, he said, had always had as many probate districts as towns, and in no state is probate business better transacted than in that state. Each town has a probate court appointed by the people of the town—the select men of the town compose this court.

Mr. Judson hoped the House would excuse him. The objections of the gentleman from Berlin—employment not sufficient for any man to accept, and yet men would scramble for the office—are inconsistent with each other.

Mr. Smith replied to the allegation of inconsistency. Gentlemen qualified for the office would not accept of it with so small compensation as they would necessarily receive if the districts were reduced, but men who were utterly unfit would desire it.

Mr. Bissell spoke at some length in favour of striking out. He had heard of no evils mentioned that have arisen from the present system. The table is laden with petitions in favour of reducing the districts, and he presumed the people generally were satisfied now. The people of Fairfield county certainly were. If there are evils arising from large districts in certain cases, he would apply the remedy where it is needed, but no further. It was not adding much to the respectability of the office to have five judges where there is now but one; and men capable of discharging its duties would no more accept of it than they would put a rattlesnake in their bosoms. The office would be sought only by a set of men whom no man would trust. It is often the case that a judge has to decide important cases from which there is no appeal; and to guide him in his decisions he needs the records and decisions of former judges. But if this bill passes, we create ninety-four new offices, without giving them any records for their guidance and assistance.

Mr. Booth said there was a great disposition on the part of the large towns to monopolize all the business—self-righteousness was not altogether personal. He believed that much would be saved to the widow and the fatherless by the passage of the bill; or if it cost more, as the gentleman from New Milford intimated, the people had rather do their business at home than abroad. He hoped the motion for striking out would not pass.

Mr. Ives was opposed to striking out. He wanted a probate office nearer home. He had often been to the office of probate in the district to which he belonged during the last five years, but he found the judge at home but once during that time.

Mr. Griswold was utterly opposed to the policy of multiplying probate districts. No man on the floor would deny the importance of the office, and that it should be respected by the people. If the emolument of the office be but 25 or 50 dollars a year, no man would accept it, though whose hands he should like to pass, living or dying, as another gentleman had remarked. As to the proposition of the gentleman from Canterbury, that the election of judges of probate should go to the people, Mr. G. said an alteration of the constitution would be necessary before such a method could be adopted. He was not conscious that in opposing the bill, he was withholding from the people their rights. He hoped the motion for striking out would be carried.

Mr. Judson said, the article of the constitution alluded to by the gentleman from Farmington, speaks of judicial officers. Judges of probate are not judicial, but ministerial officers.

Motion for striking out the first section carried: yeas 111—nays 83. The bill, of course, was lost.

Thursday Morning, May 14.

Prayer by Rev. Bishop Brownell.

Of Ira Hooker and others, inhabitants of Bristol, or a Probate District; referred to the committee on New Towns.

Of inhabitants of Colchester respecting the removal of Courts in Norwich; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Of J. Sturges and others, for an act of incorporation; referred to the committee on banks.

Of Windham and Coventry Turnpike Company against the town of Plainfield; referred to the committee on roads.

Of persons in the 6th Brigade of Connecticut Militia against the election of Charles F. Sedgwick, Esq., as Brigadier General.

The report of the Committee on Districting was taken up. The committee reported the three following resolutions.

1. That it is the opinion of the house that there should be as many districts as senators.

2. That there should be twenty-one districts.

3. That each of the five larger Counties shall have three, and each of the two smaller ones two districts. On motion of Mr. Fairchild the resolutions were considered separately.

Mr. Fairchild remarked that the committee discussed the subject fully and freely, and were almost unanimously in favour of single districts. He thought the people would take a greater interest in the elections, and that better men would generally be elected if this method were adopted, than if there were but eight districts.

Mr. Bronson did not know how the house would vote on this subject. He was always loth to express an opinion on the floor or by his vote upon an abstract proposition. Many things were plausible in theory which were not so good in practice. Before he expressed an opinion on the propriety of single or county districts, he wished to see details; this would assist him in coming to a result. When the members saw where their own towns were placed they would be enabled to say yea or nay to the question now before the house. There may be good reasons for small districts, and there may be reasons for large ones. The passage of the resolution may set the committee and the house into an unhappy dilemma. He concluded by moving a recommitment of the resolutions to the committee for details.

Mr. Sterling was sorry that a motion of this kind should be made. He could see no reason for recommitment. It would be labor lost to send this resolution back to the committee for details. It would be like a man's distributing his property among his sons before he knew how many sons he had. If the house decide the whole number, the labor of the committee will be trifling.

Mr. Foot expressed the utmost confidence in the committee; and if he would take any men for his counsellors, he would take the members of that committee. But he wished to act understandingly before he acted at all. Perhaps single districts would be the best; but like the gentleman from Waterbury, he was not prepared to express his opinion upon an abstract proposition. His constituents were almost unanimously opposed to districting the State when that question was before them and one great reason of their opposition to the measure was that a part had been kept out of sight—the mere abstract principle was presented to them. It may be best now, it may be best to have single districts, and if it can be made out to satisfy his constituents and the State, perhaps he should be in favour of it. He wished, however, for details, and was in favor of recommitment.

Mr. Cleveland said the present was perhaps the only time they should have to decide the question of county and single districts free from local prejudice. If the question is decided now, it will be decided upon principle; but if it is recommitted to the committee, they will bring in with details, and we shall be governed by private feelings, by a mere regard for the interests of this town, or that town, and the State would never be districted, at least not this session. He thought it was the duty of the members of the house to act from principle, and not from prejudice. It was better to act correctly than incorrectly—to go on workmanlike. He hoped the members would act on the question before them from principle, and trust to the wisdom of the house in making out the details. He trusted that by impartial legislation they would not defeat the expectations of the people.

Mr. Pitkin thought the question of less importance than the gentleman last up. If the resolution passes, it would not decide the question. When the committee came to report, the house would act if no such resolution had been before them. He did not wish to express his opinion of county or single districts—that depended upon circumstances. He wished the committee to report a specific plan.

Mr. Pierce thought the resolution would not be recommitment. This is the time to decide whether we have county or single districts, and he trusted every gentleman was prepared for the decision.

Mr. Church did not rise to discuss the merits of single and county districts. He was opposed to the performance of any act which was entirely useless. To recommit this resolution would be entirely and altogether useless. He thought the house should direct the committee on the general principles by which they are to act, and they could as well instruct the committee now as ever. He was convinced by the arguments of the gentleman from Farmington that it was idle to recommit the resolution. He would not substitute local feelings for principle.

Mr. Bronson said that when he moved a recommitment of the resolution, he thought the question before the house a very simple one. He was inexperienced in legislation, but if he knew any thing of the subject, it was the duty of committees always to go into detail. He wished to act upon principles which were for the interest of the whole. The allusions of gentlemen to local feelings and prejudices amounted to nothing, and he hoped they would pass for nothing.

Mr. Miner spoke in opposition to a recommitment. On motion of Mr. Sterling, it was voted that when the question is taken, it be by yeas and nays.

After some further remarks from Mr. Foot, Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Marks, the yeas and nays were taken—Yeas 36, Nays 165.

So the motion for recommitment was lost.

Mr. Jackson moved the postponement of the resolution until to-morrow.

Motion lost, and resolution passed.

The annual returns of the Adjutant General were received, and laid upon the table.

Resignation of the Hon. James Lannan, as Judge of the Superior Court, read and accepted.

The following committees were announced:

On Militia Laws.—Messrs. C. M. Hyde, Camp, Booth, Faxon, Baldwin, Cleveland, Sedgwick, and Stephens.

On the New State House.—Messrs. Prudden, Darling, Thomson, Porter, Cleveland, Hine, Pratt and King.

The committee on military returns, reported on the petition of sundry persons for the repeal of the law passed in 1826, respecting the choice of field officers, with a bill which was once read.

The same committee reported on the petition of A. S. Sullivan and others, for an alteration in the law respecting annual trainings, with a bill, which was once read.

DISTRICTING.

The second and third resolutions reported by the districting committee, were taken up and passed.

Bill to prevent the removal of nuisances, referred to the committee on the judiciary. (The object of this bill, as stated by the mover, Mr. Foot, when on its second reading, is to enforce the 2d section of the act to which it is an amendment. That section provides that no nuisance shall be removed but by order of the proper authorities. The Superior court has decided that any individual may remove them. The bill is to enforce the law, any decision to the contrary notwithstanding.)

Bill to repeal so much of the Sabbath law, as relates to fasts and thanksgivings, read the third time.

Mr. Perry said, that public utility does not require the enforcement of the section. Young men generally spend these days in a worse manner than if they kept at work. Did not feel himself competent to speak at length on the subject, but hoped some gentleman would come forward and do justice to the subject.

Mr. Kibbe expressed a regret that a bill should be introduced, which would be contrary to the feelings of the religious portion of the community. He thought that the institutions of our forefathers should be respected; and that days of fasting and thanksgiving ought to be held sacred.

After some few remarks from Mr. Booth in opposition to the bill, and from Mr. Svaler, who thought the legislature had no right to pass laws obliging men to keep any day but the Sabbath, a motion was made for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Darling hoped the bill would not be indefinitely postponed. He was not, however, in favour of the bill. The practice handed down from our forefathers, of setting apart seasons of thanksgiving &c. he hoped would be continued. But he thought there might be some alteration in the law that would better insure the observance of these days. Service labour and recreation are prohibited. One part of the law was executed but the other was not. It is an almost universal practice to spend thanksgiving days in recreation, and he hoped some method would be devised to enforce the execution of the law as it respects this part of the prohibition.

After a few remarks from other gentlemen, the motion for indefinite postponement was carried.

Petition of the Medical Society in Connecticut for a law respecting the licensing of apothecaries, referred to a select committee.

Friday Morning, May 15.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. —

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee to receive military returns, reported against the petition of R. Lee and others. Report accepted.

The committee on Divorce reported in favour of granting the prayer of the petition of Sidney Eggleston against Sarah Eggleston, and of Eliza Baxter against Samuel Baxter, for divorces. Report accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Henry Howard, reported in favour of granting the prayer of the petition. Report not accepted.

The committee on the petition of J. R. Stetson, reported favourably. The resolution accompanying the report being for money from the treasury, was read once and laid on the table.

The committee on new towns, reported unfavourably on the petition of the inhabitants of New Preston, of Scotland, and Williamstown. Reports accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the Baptist Convention, reported in favour of granting the prayer of the petition. Accepted.

The committee on New Towns, &c. reported in favour of granting the petition of the Mayor, &c. of Middletown, for an alteration in their charter. Accepted.

BILLS.

Bill that so much of the act passed in 1827, which provides that the Militia of this State do regimental duty once in two years, as relates to the Infantry and Cavalry, be repealed, read the second time, referred to the Committee on the Militia laws.

Bill, repealing a part of the act of 1828, which relates to the choice of regimental officers, referred to the Committee on the Militia laws.

Bill, for an alteration in the charter of Tolland County Bank, read a second time.

Bill, to constitute Cheshire and Prospect, a Probate District, referred to the committee on New Towns.

Bill, respecting the removal of machinery in factories in cases of failure, read once.

Resolution from the Senate, on the petition of Israel Perkins, authorizing the sale of certain lands in the town of Woodbridge, passed.

Report of the Quarter Master General, laid upon the table.

The Speaker announced the following committee:

On the petition of the Medical Society.—Messrs. J. Griswold, Todd, Avery, Hawley, S. F. Palmer Sterling, Ingham, and Chapin.

Afternoon.

Petition of Thomas Bull, referred to a committee of from county.

Petition of the warden, &c. of the Episcopal Church, in Hartford, for an act of incorporation; referred to the committee on Banks.

Petition of Directors of the Minister's Association, to alter the time of holding their annual meetings, referred to the Committee on the petition of the Baptist Association.

Petition of the president, &c. of the Farmington Canal Company, for an alteration in by laws, and for a law regulating tolls, referred to the committee on Banks.

Petition of the Connecticut River Company, for and, referred to the committee on Banks.

Petition of Shakers to be incorporated into a separate school district, referred to the committee on the School Fund.

Petition of Middletown against other towns in Middlesex county, referred to joint committee of seven.

Committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Bridgeport, reported favourably, with a bill, which was three times read and passed.

Committee on the petition of N. Miller, and others, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Greenwich, to sell lands, reported favourably. Report accepted.

Report of the agents of the Eagle Bank, read.

The agents state, that since their last report, they have redeemed one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars of the paper then in circulation, and have cancelled about forty thousand dollars of the debt due Lynde Catlin, and that under the order of a Judge of the Superior Court, claims from holders of post notes, were paid to the amount of \$20,557. The petition of T. & D. Hinsdale, for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, was granted by the Superior Court in Middlesex County in October last, and commissioners appointed, who met at New Haven, in November, when the petitioners appeared before them to make a disclosure and surrender their property. After several days examination, an adjournment took place at the request of the petitioners, to the 2d day of June next, from the disclosures already made, very little is expected from their efforts towards satisfying the claims of the Bank. The claims of the bank against Norman Dexter amounted to upwards of \$300,000, for which, the bank are without any security. The claims against W. C. Holly are about \$600,000. A small part of this debt has been satisfied by levy upon barren and real estate, the title to which is, however, claimed by David Holly, and a suit is now pending to recover the same. Claims of indemnity against the late President and Cashier for mismanagement, were paid to the bank, have been settled. The committee state, that it is not in their power to state when this unfortunate concern will be closed. The fact, that several of the Judges of the Superior Court are interested in the concerns of the bank, caused some delay in business before the Court. The indebtedness of the bank is about \$788,000; The means for discharging which are real estate, &c. to the amount of about \$50,000. The debts due the bank from the three principal debtors already mentioned, and others, are about \$200,000.

Mr. Judson said, before the report was accepted, he wished to ask the agents one question—whether they were paid by the year, or by the job? Other banks that have failed have had their concerns closed up in a few months, but these agents had been employed for several years, and if this report was accepted, a bill must be passed to-morrow to continue them in their employment another year. If the agents are neglecting their duty, (as he believed) it should be known. Who the agents were, he did not know—they might be his personal friends. He wished some measures devised to bring this business to a close; and for the present, moved that the report be laid upon the table for the inspection of the members. Report accordingly laid upon the table.

Resolution by Mr. Judson, for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expenses attending the military parades on Election days, and into the expediency of abolishing the same, passed.

Resolutions, appointing Bennett Bronson Chief Judge, and Noyes Darling, and Jared Bassett, associate Judges, of the County Court, for New Haven county; also appointing Wm. Elliot Judge of Probate for Guilford district, passed.

Resolution to add one from a county, to the committee on agriculture, passed.

Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous liquors, referred to a committee of one from a county.

Bill for the support of paupers, providing that relations, whose duty it is to support paupers, shall be liable for expense, read once.

Bill to repeal certain statutes exempting females from imprisonment for debt, read a third time.

Mr. Gray said it took five or six years to get the law through the house, and he hoped the legislature would not repeat it until sufficient time had been given to prove its efficacy. He moved an indefinite postponement of the bill under consideration.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Woodruff and Gray in favour, and from Messrs. S. H. Miner and — against indefinite postponement, the motion was lost and the bill passed.

Bill introduced by Mr. Bronson, concerning fences, read a third time.

Mr. Phelps proposed an amendment to strike out the word four, and insert five; so that all fences should be five rails high.

On motion of Mr. Judson, the bill with the proposed amendment, were referred to the committee on agriculture.

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The committee to whom was referred the petition of Roswell Brainerd, reported a bill in favour of increasing the toll of Haddam Ferry.

The following committees were appointed:

On the bill regulating the sale of spirituous liquors. Messrs. Foot, Roberts, Hyde, Kingsbury, Acory, Cooper, and White.

On the petition of Thomas Bull. Messrs. Dixon, Bronson, Gregory, Lyon, P. Milner, E. Jackson, and Kingsley.

On Agriculture. In addition to a former committee, Prudden, Faxon, Baldwin, Mason, Morris, E. Jackson, and Glazier.

Petition of inhabitants of Farmington, and of M. Foote, for New Towns, referred to the committee on New Towns.

Of Daniel Pitkin, against Hartford Bridge Company, referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

Of John Bodskin, formerly a prisoner, to be restored to privileges, referred to a select committee.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the town of Woodbridge reported that it is not expedient to pass any general law on the subject of setting highways. They recommended certain special resolutions on the subject, which were read and laid on the table.

The House adjourned to Monday afternoon.

We copied an article from a London paper, a few days since, relative to a quarrel that had taken place at Mahon between some French and American sailors, in which a French midshipman was killed. In the Paris Journal des Debats of the 28th ult. we find the following article on this subject, copied from the Avenir de London:—[N. Y. Gaz.]

Scenes, the result of which we cannot but deplore, without being able to assign any plausible cause, have taken place at Mahon, between the crews of the French and American vessels. The latter several times attacked the crews of the corvette La Pomone, and brig Fanne. The Americans always presented themselves in superior numbers, armed with clubs, &c. They attacked the French even in the houses, and were frequently repulsed. A number of Americans subsequently assembled at Villa Carlos, (two miles from Mahon) and there attacked at different times the sailors attached to the brig Fanne, and M. Moynard, a midshipman, was killed. The impunity with which they made their first attacks, doubtless encouraged the Americans, and we cannot but regret the conduct of their superiors, who did not take any measures to prevent these quarrels. The conduct of these men has excited the indignation of the inhabitants of Mahon, and Villa Carlos, who have assured the authorities of the country that the French sailors were in no case the aggressors, and solely acted on the defensive. Several sailors of both nations were killed, and a great number were seriously wounded. We refrain for the present, from making observations as to this occurrence suggests. The French navy has lost one of its most promising officers—the victim of a cowardly assassin. The guilty will no doubt be discovered, and punished. The American frigate Java is now in our port, and we understand her commander is about to repair to Paris to explain the affair.

In addition to the above, the Paris Moniteur states that the guilty have been delivered up to justice.

Earthquake in Spain.—A dreadful earthquake had been felt in Spain on the 21st ult. In the province of Murcia, it was attended with the most melancholy consequences. In Murcia itself not one of the churches but what was considerably damaged; and many houses were also damaged. The number killed and wounded by this awful convulsion of nature is described as immense. In one village alone 400 bodies had been taken out of the ruins. The earthquake was accompanied with a fearful noise. Travellers observed a column of fire which, at the moment of the shock, made its appearance towards the eastward of Murcia. Since the 21st repeated shocks had been felt in the province, and great disasters had been anticipated.

A letter from Madrid of the 2d of April, states, that fresh shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 25th, 30th, and 31st of March. The latter, which took place in the night, spread terror and consternation through the city. The number of victims hitherto dug out of the ruins of the towns destroyed by the earthquake, amounts already to more than 2,000, and that of the persons wounded or mutilated, more than double that number. The houses destroyed are between 6 and 7,000. The wine and oil of last year are lost.

We learn from Captain Clark, of the schooner Splendid, arrived yesterday from Porto Cabello, that information had just been received at that place that the Peruvians had surrendered to Bolivar; and that peace and tranquility was restored throughout the country. Great rejoicings had taken place at Porto Cabello in consequence of the news.—N. Y. Day. Ad.

The female convicts were removed from the State Prison at Greenwich, on Saturday last, to the Penitentiary at Bellevue. One of the convicts, a coloured woman, threw herself from the steamboat into the river and was drowned.

A number of workmen are at present engaged in taking down the walls and a part of the buildings of the above named prison.—Ibid.

On the 7th inst. a fire broke out in Cincinnati, which destroyed 15 to 20 buildings. It burnt from Congress-street to Columbia, and across Columbia (including the large block of frame buildings at the intersection of Front-street) to the river.

The Globe Factory at Syracuse, and the tannery of Mr. Van Buren, adjoining, were recently destroyed by fire. Ibid.

An Infant School is about to be opened in Savannah, by Mrs. Brower, who has lately left Philadelphia to superintend it.

The sum of \$1561 85 cents has been collected in the various churches in Boston for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Augusta.

JACKSON, Tenn. April 11.

We were visited by an Earthquake on Monday last about 8 o'clock in the morning. The shock was very sensibly felt and continued for a considerable length of time.

His Danish Majesty's brig of war St. Thomas' Captain Kiauman, came up yesterday and fired a salute, which was answered by the fort on Governor's Island. His Excellency, General Von Sehlhorn, Governor General of the Danish West India Islands came passenger in the St. Thomas. He visits this country for the benefit of his health.

The St. Thomas, we learn, has on board five persons charged with piracy, who are to be delivered to the authorities of the United States. They will probably be landed to-day. Among them is said to be a Captain Anderson, late of the schooner Virginia, of Norfolk, and who formerly sailed out of this port. Respecting this man, a report was received on Wednesday, by the schooner Theatre, from St. Thomas, that he had been tried and convicted of piracy, having stated in the presence of several American captains, that he had captured two vessels—but he was said to have been intoxicated at the time he made the confession.—N. Y. Daily Ad.

HAVANA.—The editors of the Baltimore American have received a letter from their correspondent at Havana, under date of April 12, which says:—“Yesterday the Grampus came in, and an American ship of war appeared off the port. It appears by an arrival from Jamaica that the reported capture of a pirate by the British brig Victor, turns out to be a fabrication. The British Government schooner Monkey, yesterday brought in a Guineaman, a prize with 207 slaves. Commodore Laborde's squadron is now in port, with the exception of two brigs and two schooners, which are out giving convoy. We have no recent news of pirates.”

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE

Or Spirit of the Foreign Theological Journals and Reviews, No. 12, for May, 1829. It is published by E. Lillie & Brothers, No. 135, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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## POETRY.

From the Columbian Star.

## DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

"And they all wept sore—sorrowing most of all  
for the words that he spake, that they should see his  
face no more; and they all accompanied him to the  
ship."

From whence these emotions of heart?  
These bleedings of comfort with pain?  
Dear Brethren, just come to depart;  
Shall we never behold you again?

O yes, we shall meet you above,  
Where Jesus has gone to prepare,  
Before us, those mansions of love  
He promised his children should share!

But during our pilgrimage stay,  
How pleasant, refreshing and sweet,  
While wand'ring the wilderness way,  
With brethren so precious to meet.

For dear is the presence of those,  
And precious the accents that fall,  
From the seraph-tongued lips which disclose  
The way of Salvation to all.

For beauteous the Lord has declared,  
Who preach the salvation prepared,  
For such as the Spirit shall free.

Dear Brother so soon to depart,  
From home and thy own native shore;  
May the love of the Lord fill thy heart,  
Thy cup with rich blessings run o'er!

Nor faint at the sight of the cross,  
The Master sees meet thou should'st bear;  
But all things, count tinsel and dross,  
For Jesus whose servant you are.

And may Burmah a Bethel be found,  
By our sister so willing to share,  
The duties that cluster her round,  
Nor a Bochim be realized there.

And may the blest Spirit attend  
Our brother that turns to the west;  
O may he, the Indian man's friend,  
With blessing on blessing be blest!

When he journeys his pathway along,  
And Hosannas resound as he goes;  
May thousands re-echo the song,  
And the wilderness bloom as the rose.

Go all, then, dear brethren, and blow  
The trumpet of the Gospel around;  
May blessings attend where you go,  
And you with the faithful be found!

But, O precious circle of love,  
We need as we see you depart;  
The hope of uniting above;  
To soften the pang of the heart.

From the Episcopal Watchman.

## "WATCH YE."—MARK, XIV. 38.

When Summer decks thy path with flowers,  
And pleasure's smile is sweetest;  
When not a cloud above thee hovers,  
And sunshine leads thy happy hours,  
Thy happiest and thy truest;  
O! watch thou then, lest pleasure's smile  
Thy spirit of its hope beguile.

When round thee gathering storms are nigh,  
And grief thy days hath shad'd;  
When earthly joys bloom but to die,  
And tears suffuse thy weeping eye,  
And hope's bright bow hath faded;  
O! watch thou then, lest anxious care  
Invade thy heart, and rattle there.

Through all life's scenes—through weal and woe,  
Through days of mirth and sadness,  
Where'er thy wandering footsteps go—  
Oh! think how transient here below  
Thy sorrow and thy gladness;  
And watch thou ALWAYS, lest thou stray  
From Him who points thy heavenward way.

LATIMER.

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

## THEY ARE NOT THERE!

They are not there! where once their feet  
Light answer to the music beat;  
Where their young voices sweetly breathed,  
And fragrant flowers they lightly wreathed.  
Still flows the nightingale's sweet song;  
Still trail the vine's green shoots along;  
Still are the sunny blossoms fair;  
But they who loved them are not there!

They are not there! by the lone fount,  
That once they loved to sit and haunt;  
Where, when the day-star brightly set,  
Beside the silver waves, they met.  
Still lightly glides the quiet stream;  
Still o'er it falls the soft moon-beam—  
But they who used their bliss to share  
With loved hearts by it, are not there!

They are not there! by the dear hearth,  
That once beheld their harmless mirth;  
Where, through their joy came no vain fear,  
And o'er their smiles no darkening tear.  
It burns not now a beacon star;  
'Tis cold and fireless, as they are;  
Where is the glow it used to wear?  
'Tis felt no more—they are not there!

Where are they, then?—oh! past away,  
Like blossoms withered in a day!  
Or, as the waves go swiftly by,  
Or, as the lightning leaves the sky.  
But still there is a land of rest:  
Still hath it room for many a guest;  
Still is it free from strife and care—  
And 'tis our hope that they are there!

From the New England Palladium.

## MARY'S TEARS.

When the repentant Mary came,  
And knelt at Jesus' feet,  
Weigh'd down by sorrow, sin, and shame,  
And pour'd the precious sweet—  
The tears of penitence bedew'd  
The humble mourner's eye;  
Her contrite grief her Maker view'd,  
And register'd it on high.

She at her Saviour's footstool bent,  
And humbly knelt to pray;  
God saw her heart—forgiveness sent—  
And wiped her sins away.

Ye who by sin have been misled  
From the bright way to heaven,  
And would again its pathway tread,  
And wish to be forgiven—

Do not upon the sacred shrine,  
Your glittering of rings heap,  
As if your gems were things divine  
But like the suppliant weep.

O! may the storms of sorrow raise  
Your wandering thoughts to heaven;  
May you, like Mary, kneel and praise,  
Like Mary—be forgiven.

From Dick's Philosophy of a Future State.

## OBJECT OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

In order to avoid misconception, and a confusion of thought on this subject, it may not be improper, in the first place, to define and illustrate what is meant by the term *Science*.

Science, in its most general acceptation, denotes knowledge of every description; in a more restricted sense, it denotes that species of knowledge which is acquired chiefly by the exercise of the human faculties; and in a still more restricted sense, it denotes that systematic species of knowledge which consists of rule and order,—such as geometry, arithmetic, algebra, natural philosophy, geography, astronomy, chemistry, mineralogy and botany.—In the observations which follow, the term may be taken in any one of these senses; but particularly in the last, which is the most common and appropriate meaning. By means of scientific investigation, the powers of the human mind have been wonderfully strengthened and expanded, and our knowledge of the operations of the Creator extensively enlarged. Science has enabled us to transport ourselves from one continent to another, to steer our course through the pathless ocean, and to survey all the variety of scenery which the terraqueous globe displays; it has taught us to mount upwards to the region of the clouds, and to penetrate into the bowels of the earth, to explore the changes which the earth has undergone since the period of its creation. It has laid open to our view the nature and constitution of the atmosphere, the principles of which it is composed, and its agency in supporting fire and flame, and vegetable and animal life. On the principles which science has established, we have been enabled to ascertain the distances of many of the heavenly bodies, to compute their magnitudes, and to determine the periods of their revolutions; and by means of the instruments it has invented, we have been enabled to take a nearer survey of distant worlds—to contemplate new wonders of creating power in regions of the sky which lie far beyond the utmost stretch of unaided eye,—and to explore those invisible regions, where myriads of living beings are concentrated within the compass of a visible point.

In consequence of such discoveries, we have been enabled to acquire more clear and ample conceptions of the amazing energies of omnipotence, of the inscrutable depths of infinite wisdom, of the overruling providence of the Almighty, of the benevolent care he exercises over all his creatures, and of the unlimited extent of those dominions over which he eternally presides.

The faculties by which man has been enabled to make the discoveries to which I have alluded, were implanted in his constitution by the hand of his Creator; and the objects on which these faculties are exercised, are the works of the Creator, which, the more minutely they are investigated, the more strikingly do they display the glory of his character and perfections. Consequently, it must have been the intention of the Creator that man should employ the powers he has given him in scientific researches; otherwise, he would neither have endowed him with such noble faculties, nor have opened to his view so large a portion of his empire. Scientific investigations, therefore, are to be considered as nothing less than inquiries into the plans and operations of the Eternal, in order to unfold the attributes of his nature, his providential procedure in the government of his creatures, and the laws by which he directs the movements of universal nature. It is true, indeed, that every one who calls himself a philosopher may not keep this end in view in the prosecution of scientific acquirements. He may perhaps be actuated merely by a principle of curiosity, by a love of worldly gain, or by a desire to acquire reputation among the learned by the discoveries he may bring to light, just in the same way as some theologians are actuated in prosecuting the study of the Christian system. But the discoveries which have been made by such persons, are, notwithstanding, real developments of the plans of the Deity, and open to a devout mind a more expansive view of the power, wisdom, and benevolence of Him who is "wonderful in council, and excellent in working." It is our own fault if we do not derive useful instruction from the investigations and discoveries of philosophy; it is owing to our want of intelligence to discriminate between the experiments of men, and the operations of God, and to the want of that reverence, humility, and devotion, which ought to accompany us in all our studies and contemplations of nature. Science, therefore, from whatever motives it may be prosecuted, is, in effect, and in reality, an enquiry after God: it is the study of angels and other superior intelligences; and we cannot suppose there is a holy being throughout the universe that is not employed, in one mode or another, in scientific research and investigation; unless we can suppose that there are moral intelligences who are insensible to the displays of the Divine glory, and altogether indifferent, whether or not they make progress in the knowledge of their Creator.

## VARIETY.

REVIVALS IN EUROPE.—The outpourings of the Spirit in America, engage unceasing and strong attention across the Atlantic, on the continent as well as in England; and in the latter kingdom, meetings have been held, which are regularly maintained in various places, where prayers are offered with great fervour for the renewing influence of the Spirit. Tokens of Divine favor have been evidently manifested. In Wales, the Lord has made great displays of his power and grace among different denominations, particularly Independents and Baptists.—*Bap. Register*.

Revival in Preston.—We understand that a revival commenced last October, in the First Society in Preston, Conn. under the pastoral care of Rev. Augustus B. Collins. The number of hopeful converts is from fifty to sixty. Thirty-two have recently been added to the church. The revival appears to be still advancing.—*Conn. Obs.*

## EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

All teachers of schools in Prussia are educated to their work. They are required to pass through a prescribed course of instruction and discipline, and a strict examination as to their mental and moral qualifications.

The country is divided into districts, and each district is assessed for the support of its school. Every parent is required to send his children under pain of fine or imprisonment.—This law extends to Jews, Protestants, and Catholics.

Religious instruction is also very thorough in that country; so thorough, that Professor Hodge, of the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary, (who has recently travelled through it, and to whose lately published "Lecture," we are indebted for these valuable facts,) states that he "never met a poor boy selling matches in the streets, (and I made several experiments of the kind,) who could not answer any common question on the historical parts of the Old and New Testaments. And one of the school commissioners of Halle, (a town containing twenty-four or twenty-six thousand inhabitants,) told me that a recent investigation led to the discovery of only fifty or sixty children who had hitherto neglected to attend the schools."

On the subject of religious education, Prof. H. remarks, that

"Experience has taught that no instrument is better adapted to the education of children than the Bible. It calls into exercise all their faculties, interests their feelings, and cultivates their moral powers. This truth is so obvious, that in the country of which we have been speaking, men who have no regard for the Bible as the word of God, on mere philosophical principles, urge its being made the great instrument in the education of the young. How different would be the state of Christendom, had Christians taught their children the Bible as faithfully as Mussulmans have taught the Koran.—*Id.*"

From the Sunday School Magazine.

## EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.

There are in the state of New-York, exclusive of the cities of New York and Albany, 449,113 children between the ages of five and fifteen. The number of pupils in the common schools, is 468,205, exclusive of those two cities. The returns are said to be complete from every town in the state, and not less than 46,000 officers are concerned in administering the system. In the sixteen counties embraced by the Western Sunday School Union, the Visitor informs us, there are 160,684 children between five and fifteen; 174,977 pupils in common schools, and 47,000 in Sunday-schools.

PAPISTS IN MISSOURI.—A highly valued correspondent in Missouri writes, under date of March 9: "The Jesuits are making rapid strides here in their usual way, building chapels, school-houses, and establishing nunneries. Large contributions, by Protestant people, or those who had been educated as such, are made to erect those buildings, and many are sending their children to these schools, and the Jesuits are sending forth their young priests as missionaries.—*Home Missionary*."

GREENLAND.—Letters from the Greenland Mission of the United Brethren, of June last, say:—"At Lichtenau the grace of God had been very manifest in the congregation, not only on particular days, but during the whole year in general. Twelve adult heathen had been baptized, the congregation now consisting of 638 baptized, and 30 unbaptized persons; 251 are communicants. The new establishment at Fredericksdal comprised at the close of the year 1827, 298 persons, of whom 63 were not yet baptized. On the 10th of May 1828, that holy rite was administered to 19 adults. Fourteen persons had recently obtained leave to live at Fredericksdal. The evident grace of God, prevalent among this flock, encourages the missionaries to spare no pains to be useful. It is delightful to see how the knowledge of the word of God is increasing among this hitherto ignorant people, especially by means of their zeal in learning to read."

LABRADOR.—The missionaries of the United Brethren at Okkak, say: At this station the testimony of salvation in Christ had been most powerfully operative during the past year, and the earnest desire which the Esquimaux displayed in their conduct during their Summer dispersion, to approve themselves through the grace of God not only hearers but doers of the divine word, filled the hearts of our missionaries with grateful joy, and afforded them unspeakable encouragement. No less than 31 heathen had recently come to live at Okkak, which congregation comprised 387 persons, 110 of whom are communicants.—*N. Y. Observer*.

REJECTED ADDRESSES.—Being at an evening meeting not long since, in a quite populous village in this State, I saw a very well dressed, genteel looking young man, at the close of the meeting, approach several young ladies of high respectability; he was profoundly respectful, and advanced to offer them his hand, and, I suppose, his services to attend them home. As he approached, they deliberately turned away from him, refusing to meet his proffered salutation. This circumstance excited no little surprise, and after I arrived at my lodgings I inquired the cause of this novel course of conduct. I was informed that the young gentleman, though of respectable connexions and good standing in society, had fallen into habits of intemperance, and, to retrieve his character had joined a Temperance Society;—but not having moral courage enough to resist the temptation to tipple, he had withdrawn his name from the list of members.—*Richmond Visitor*.

## SUBJECT OF MEDITATION.

"Knowledge has received an impulse which no power, less than that which carried back the shadow on the dial of Ahaz, can withstand. Its influence will evidently soon be felt in every portion of the world; and whether for evil or for good, must constitute at last an agent of high importance, amongst the elements of human happiness or misery."

## STUPENDOUS WATERFALL.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal mentions, on the authority of Dr. Christie, an enterprising traveller, who visited Hindostan in 1826, a waterfall, situated in the district of Darwar, in the Southern Maratta country, about latitude 18 degrees 20 minutes North, and longitude 75 East. Its name is Garsippa.

"Upon approaching the falls, you emerge from a thick wood, and come suddenly upon the river, gliding gently among confused masses of rock. A few steps more, over huge blocks of granite, bring you to the brink of a fearful chasm, rocky, bare and black; down into which you look to the depth of a thousand feet! Over its sides rush the different branches of the river, the largest stretching in one huge pillar of white foam, to the bottom. The waters are, at the bottom, by the force of their fall, projected far out in straight lines; and at some distance below the falls, form a thin cloud of white vapour, which rises high above the surrounding forest. The sides of the chasm are formed by slanting strata of rock, the regularity of which presents a striking contrast to the tumultuous waters, the broken, detached masses of stone, and the soft tint of the crowning woods."

"The effect of all these objects rushing at once upon the sight, is awfully sublime. The spectator is generally forced to retire after the first view of them, in order gradually to familiarize himself with their features; for the feeling which he experiences upon this sudden contemplation amounts almost to pain."

"The chasm is somewhat of an elliptical form. At its narrowest and deepest part is the principal fall; and over its sides, smaller branches of the river and little rills are precipitated and almost dissipated in spray before they reach the bottom. The width of the river at the precipice does not much exceed fifty or sixty feet, but it contains a very large body of water."

"The falls can only be seen from above, for the precipices on both sides of the river afford no path to admit of a descent. The spectator can very easily, and with great safety, look down into the chasm to its very bottom. Some large plates of gneiss project, in an inclined position, from its edge; so that by laying himself flat upon one of these, he can stretch his head considerably beyond the brink of the precipice."

## BE ON YOUR GUARD.

Present appearances indicate, that the next four years will be a period of violent party strife. As a people, we have gone so far into the practice of neglecting moral considerations, and deciding every question upon the principles of mere expediency, that, as a punishment, we are left to suffer the natural effects of our own wicked doings. The objects for which parties are to be kept up, are to be effected as similar objects always are—chiefly through the press. The newspapers are to take sides and, as far as they can, make their readers think and feel, as the leaders of the parties wish. Too many of our conductors of our public journals regard such party drudgery as their "vocation," in which, as Falstaff says, "it is no sin for a man to labor." Though men of truth and honor, every where else, they feel when seated in the editorial chair, like the lawyer at the bar, entitled to say whatever may best subserve the cause they have undertaken to defend.

Nor is this the worst evil with which we are to be visited for the next four years. A direct, combined, persevering effort is to be made, to excite and strengthen some of the worst passions of the human heart—to unfit men for their duty on earth, or for admission to heaven—to make them fit for hell! Remember the contest which has just ended. After appeals to bad passions had been made, and made successfully on both sides, there followed as the natural result, railing accusations, mutual dislike, hatred, revenge; and in some instances, the purpose and the proposal, at least, of fashionable murder. And in another department of society, neighbors were made to distrust, and hate, and slander, and curse each other. The quantity of kind feeling in the land, was sensibly diminished, and the quantity and energy of feelings, which lead to murder and war, were sensibly and fearfully increased. And this work of making men worse is to be continued, if the people permit, for four years longer.

Another, evil. An undue importance to be given to the question, "Who shall be our rulers?" The question is indeed important in itself, and in its consequences; but it dwindles into insignificance, when compared with the question, "What shall be the character of the people?" If the people are virtuous and intelligent the nation is safe; if not it is ruined. But this latter question, on which every thing valuable in liberty, and even the continuance of liberty, itself depends, must be forgotten and neglected—and for what? That all our energies may be expended in raising some particular man to a particular station, in which any man who occupies it must bear rule according to the will of the people!

Another evil still. Religious sects must be set off against each other, by men who are equally ready, for the sake of popularity, to flatter them all. To subvert the interests of party, different sects must be made to suspect, and hate, and vilify each other. But on this point it is difficult to enlarge with safety to the public peace. We refer every one to facts, which occurred within his own knowledge.

We say, these things are to be done, if the people will suffer it; and forewarn our readers of the attack which is to be made upon their hearts, that they may adopt such measures for the defence of their own virtue, as wisdom shall direct.—*Vermont Chron.*

## ANECDOTE OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

The following anecdote was related to me of his present Majesty, (the King of England,) as being well authenticated. When he was in Ireland two or three years since, he told Lord Roden, a man of decided Christian character, that on a particular morning he was coming to

breakfast with him. He accordingly came, bringing with him two or three of the nobility, and happened to arrive just as his lordship had his family assembled for domestic worship. Lord R. being told that his honorable guest had arrived, went to the door, and met him with every expression of respect, and seated him and the gentlemen who accompanied him in his parlor. He then turned to the King and said, "Your Majesty will not doubt that I feel highly honored by this visit; but there is a duty which I owe to the King of Kings—that of performing domestic worship: and your Majesty will be kind enough to excuse me, while I retire with my household, and attend to it." "Certainly," replied the King, "but I am going with you," and immediately rose and followed him down into the hall, where his family were assembled, and taking his station in an old armed chair, which I understand has acquired an immense value from that circumstance, remained during the family devotions. This anecdote certainly reflects honor both upon his lordship and his Majesty; while it exhibits in the one, the dignity of unyielding Christian principle, it displays in the other, at least the courtesy of a gentleman, and the natural homage which every man feels for a consistent, religious character.—*Sprague's Letters*.

Twenty-one Romish Priests have lately arrived in New-York from Europe, destined to settle in the valley of the Mississippi.—Protestants, awake!

## UNION ACADEMY, WALLINGFORD.

This Seminary continues in operation under the instruction of the Subscriber. And he would inform his friends and the public, that the female department will be opened on the 18th inst. under the care of a young Lady, whom he deems eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of literature and the arts, usually taught in similar institutions.

## Terms of Tuition.

Languages, Mathematics, Painting, &c.	\$4
English Studies	3
Incipient branches	2
Board, including washing, per week	1 50

ISAAC KIMBALL.

Wallingford, May 4, 1829.

## KILLINGWORTH ACADEMY.

BENJAMIN R. SKINNER respectfully informs his friends and patrons that he continues his school. Arrangements have already been made to obtain suitable apparatus for illustrating the different sciences taught. Mrs. Skinner has charge of the female department. Suitable accommodations for boarders, are provided. For further information, inquire of Hon. William Carter, George Carter, Esq. Gen. Ely Elliott, Austin Olcott, Physician. Killingworth, May 16.

## CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a complete assortment of Carriages, warranted made of the best materials and workmanship, on as good terms as can be purchased in this state. Those who wish to purchase, will please look for themselves.

JOHN WING,

Church-street,

Hartford, May 11, 1829.

## NEW HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE &amp; CUTLERY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY

J. B. GILBERT,

And for sale at the lowest city prices—among which are,

ENGLISH Brass Kettles, bailed and unbailed. Brass Andirons and Shovels and Tongs, (new patterns); Brass Lamps; Brass Candlesticks. Plated Candlesticks; Soufflers and Trays; Castors; Tables and Tea Spoons. Dixon & Son's Britannia Metal Tea Pots; Sugars and Creamers.

An elegant assortment Tea Trays; Wine Waiters; Fruit and Snuff Trays, at reduced prices.

Fancy gilt, mahogany, and common Bellows. Hearth, Crane, and Gilt Dust Brushes.

Table and Desert Knives and Forks; Carvers;

Steels; Pen and Pocket Knives; Scissors and Shears, at low prices.

Sets of 31 pieces each, horn tip Knives and Forks, Tea and Coffee Urns; Plated and Black Tin Tea and Coffee Pots.

Portable Furnaces; Hollow Ware; Saddle Irons;

Tailors' Irons, Frying Pans; Ladles; Skimmers; Steelyards.

"Mussey's Patent" Gridirons; Coffee and Spice Mills.

Copper, Composition, and Sheet Iron Tea Kettles.

Composition Sauce Pans; Maslin Kettles.

Brass Curtain Pins; Stair Rods; Jamb Hooks;

Table and Dinner Blends; Cork Screws; Chopping Knives.

Coal Hods; Japp'd Lamps; Curry Combs; Lant-horns; Halls and Trace Chains; Locks; Shovel; Hoos; Scale Beams; Screw Drivers;

Files and Rasps.

Weights, Scales and Measures; Molasses Gates.

Also, on hand,

Tin and Pewter Ware, and Hedenberg's and

Moody's PORTABLE OVENS.

A liberal discount made to families purchasing a bill of goods.

Corner of State and Dorr Streets.

May 5, 1829.

## HEDENBERG'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE OVEN.

For baking Bread, &c. over the Portable Furnace

THE above article is an improvement upon Moody's manufactured of sheet iron, on the principle of a baking stove, with the oven inclosed within a flue, so that the smoke and gas, which in Moody's passes directly into the oven, is carried off, the heat passing on all sides of it; it will also be found far preferable in point of convenience and durability.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine the article, at the store of

J. B. GILBERT, Sole Agent

for Hartford County.

State-st., opposite the Hartford Hotel, } 16

May 6, 1829.

## LOST.

A new Silk Umbrella, with a Buck-horn Head, partly broken off.

JOSEPH B. GILBERT.

May 7.

## SUPER-ROYAL PAPER.

About 40 Reams Super-Royal Printing-Paper for sale at this Office. Same size and quality as used for this publication, before its enlargement. Will be sold cheap.

## Book &amp; Job Printing.

EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE